

AUTOPSY REPORT

Case Number:

October 4, 2017

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION ON THE BODY OF

The examination commences at 0055 on 4 October 2017.

IDENTIFICATION

At the time of autopsy, the body is identified by a Clark County Office of the Coroner/Medical Examiner "toe tag" inscribed with case and the name

CLOTHING

At the time of autopsy, the body is received with a black bra (cut), black shirt (cut), and black dress (cut with 1/8 inch defect consistent with the entrance wound, see "Evidence of Injury").

X-RAYS

Postmortem radiographs are obtained and the findings are incorporated in "Evidence of Injury." Multiple minute radio-opaque fragments are identified in the right chest, but are too small to be recovered.

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

The body is that of a well-developed, well-nourished obese femals. The body measures 68 inches in length, weighs 252 pounds, and appears compatible with the reported age. Injuries are described in the section "Evidence of Injury" and medical therapy is described in the section "Evidence of Medical/Surgical Intervention." The body is cold. Rigor is present and resolving. Lividity is present and fixed on the posterior surface of the body, except in areas exposed to pressure.



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HEAD: The head is normocephalic, and the scalp hair is black and up to 4 inches in length. EARS: The ears are normally formed and set. The external auditory canals are clear, and both earlobes are pierced. EYES: The irides appear blue. The corneae are clear. The conjunctivae are pale and without petechiae. The sclerae are white and without petechiae. NOSE: The nasal skeleton and maxilla are palpably intact. MOUTH: The lips are atraumatic. The teeth are natural and in good condition. NECK: Examination of the neck reveals no evidence of injury and the larynx and trachea are middine.

CHEST AND BACK: See "Evidence of Injury." ABDOMEN: The abdomen is protuberant with striae. GENITALIA: The external genitalia are those of an adult female. ANUS AND PERINEUM: The anus and perineum are unremarkable.

EXTREMITIES: The extremities show no evidence of fractures, lacerations, or deformities. The fingernails are intact. The fingers have been previously fingerprinted. The toenails are painted.

EVIDENCE OF MEDICAL/SURGICAL INTERVENTION

An intravascular catheter is in the right antecubital fossa. Needlestick marks with surrounding contusions are on the left forearm and left wrist.

IDENTIFYING MARKS, SCARS AND TATTOOS

Tattoos are on the left upper chest, right arm, left arm, left forearm, left wrist, and posterior aspect of the left ankle. No significant scars are identified.



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EVIDENCE OF INJURY

On the right side of the chest, centered 10 3/4 inches below the top of the head and 3 inches right of the anterior midline, is a 1/8 x 1/8 inch entrance quashot wound with a partially circumferential marginal abrasion measuring up to 1/8 inch width extending along the 6-9 o'clock margin of the entrance wound. There is no soot or gunpowder stippling on the skin surrounding the entrance wound. The bullet injures the skin and soft tissue of the right side of the chest and the vital structures of the chest. On the right side of the back, centered 12 1/2 inches below the top of the head and 1 inch right of the posterior midline is a 1/2 x 3/8 inch contusion. Excision of the contusion reveals hemorrhagic soft tissue and a deformed jacketed bullet approximately 1/2 inches deep within the soft. (photographed for documentation and retained as evidence). The trajectory of the wound path is front to back right to left, and downward. Associated injuries include hemorrhage along the wound path.

A 4 \times 3 inch abrasion is on the midline of the lower back. A 1 \times 3/4 inch abrasion is on the left elbow.

SPECIMENS: Specimens retained for toxicology testing and/or DNA identification include peripheral blood and vitreous fluid.

EVIDENCE: A deformed jacketed bullet is recovered from the soft tissue of the right side of the back.

FINAL PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS

- I. Gunshot wound of the chest:
 - A. Entrance: right side of the chest; no evidence of close range discharge of a firearm
 - B. Injured: skin, soft tissue, and vital structures of the chest
 - C. Exit: none



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- D. Recovered: a deformed jacketed bullet is recovered from the soft tissue of the right side of the back
- E. Trajectory: front to back, right to left, and downward
- F. Associated injuries: hemorrhage along the wound path
- II. Additional injuries: abrasions of the lower back and left elbow
- III. Toxicology: peripheral blood positive for ethanol (93 mg/dL)

OPINION

CAUSE OF DEATH: This year-old female, , died of a gunshot wound to the chest. She was shot during a mass fatality event at a concert venue. The bullet caused severe bleeding by injuring the vital structures of the chest and mediastinum.

Date:

MANNER OF DEATH: HOMICIDE

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